

**S7 Table. Sample of First Nations' traditional fisheries management approaches and analogous Western fisheries management strategies.**

| TRADITIONAL STRATEGY/ TOOL                  | DESCRIPTION   | SIMILAR "WESTERN" METHODS                  | REFERENCE(S) |
|---|---|--|--------------|
| Selective fishing                           | Use of selective fishing gear (e.g., stone traps) or harvested species only when at a certain size (e.g., shellfish). Fished stronger runs and at specific times of year to accommodate fluctuations. | Targeted fisheries and size-selective gear | [1-3]        |
| Goal-oriented harvesting                    | Pre-estimate the amount of the resource required to fulfill nutritional and economic needs, aiming to meet – rather than exceed – this quantity.  | Quota-based harvests                       | [2]          |
| Spatial management, or 'area licensing'     | Established a system of marine space that delineated harvest zones with restricted access and limited total yields.   | Management areas and limited entry         | [2,4,5]      |
| Clam gardens                                | Enhancement of clam beds through engineered intertidal terraces that stabilize sediments at a specific tidal height in order to increase shellfish productivity.                                      | Mariculture                                | [6,7]        |
| Monitoring                                  | Monitored and controlled specific resources through designated individuals within a territory.  | Monitoring                                 | [8,9]        |
| Seasonal migrations and rotational harvests | Migrated to harvesting sites to accommodate seasonal cycles in resource abundance.  | Rotational or seasonal closures            | [10-12]      |
| Harvest moratorium                          | Closed fisheries to harvesting when stocks were weak, or prohibiting fishing for two weeks until the strength of the run was assessed (e.g., The 'First salmon rite').                                | Harvest closure                            | [13]         |
| Adaptive ecosystem-based management         | Dynamically adapt ecosystem-based management practices to test responses and modify based on feedback (e.g., clam gardens).   | Adaptive ecosystem management [14]         | [1,15-18]    |

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